Case 3690

## Alabina Dall, 1902 (Gastropoda, CERITHIOIDEA): proposed designation of the type species

Philippe Bouchet

Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle; Institut de Systématique, Evolution, Biodiversité; 55 rue Buffon, 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France (e-mail: pbouchet@mnhn.fr)

Ellen E. Strong

Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Department of Invertebrate Zoology, PO Box 37012, Washington DC 20013–7012, U.S.A

Abstract. The purpose of this application, under Articles 65.2.2 and 70.2 of the Code, is to fix *Alaba cerithidioides* Dall, 1889 as type species of *Alabina*, as originally intended by Dall. *Alabina* Dall, 1902 (Gastropoda), is a replacement name for *Elachista* Dall & Simpson, 1901, non *Elachista* Treitschke, 1833 (Insecta). The name *Elachista* was introduced inadvertently a few weeks before its intended publication, with the consequence that its type species by monotypy is *Bittium californicum* Dall & Bartsch, 1901. Dall had intended it to be *Alaba cerithidioides* Dall, 1889, and he cited that species as type of *Alabina* in several publications. *Bittium californicum* Dall & Bartsch, 1901, and *Alaba cerithidioides* Dall, 1889, are not congeneric and not even confamilial.

**Keywords.** Nomenclature; taxonomy; ALABINIDAE; *Alabina*; *Alaba cerithidioides*; gastropods; western Atlantic.

1. Dall & Bartsch (1901 [3 September], p. 58) described Bittium (Elachista)

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*californicum* spec. nov. from the Pleistocene and (supposedly) Recent marine fauna of California. Although *Elachista* is not declared new and is not diagnosed separately, it appears in this work for the first time, and the combined subgenus and species description confer availability to both names.

2. A few weeks later, Dall & Simpson (1901 [November]) treated '*Elachista* Dall, 1901' as a section heading, under the subgenus *Diastoma* of the genus *Bittium*. There, *Elachista* is diagnosed and the authors state: 'The type may be taken as *B. cerithidioide* Dall (Trans. Wagner Inst., III, p. 276, pl. xvi, fig. 8, 1892)'. Despite the reference to Dall's (1892) illustration of a fossil from the Miocene of Jamaica, this designates *Alaba cerithidioides* Dall, 1889, a species described from the Recent fauna of [Cape] 'Hatteras southward', on the eastern coast of the United States.

3. The molluscan name *Elachista* Dall, 1901 is a junior homonym of *Elachista* Treitschke, 1833 (Lepidoptera). Dall (1902, p. 127) recognized the homonymy and for '*Elachista* Dall and Simpson' he established the substitute name *Alabina*. On this

occasion, he repeated that this 'peculiar group of *Bittium* [is] typified by *B. cerithidioide* Dall'. Incidentally, the name *Elachista* Treitschke, 1833 was placed on the Official List of Genus-Group Names in Zoology by Opinion 1557 (BZN 46: 206–207; September 1989).

4. Dall (1922) later synonymised *Alabina* with *Finella* A. Adams, 1860: 'The fortunate discovery in the collection of the National Museum of specimens of Adams' typical species [i.e. *Finella pupoides* A. Adams, 1860, type species of *Finella* by monotypy] received from him many years ago, has enabled me to positively identify *Fenella* (sic) and *Alabina* described by me in 1902'. Notwithstanding, Dall (1927) established the family ALABINIDAE, based on *Alabina*, at that occasion citing explicitly '*Bittium cerithidioide* Dall' as type species.

5. Woodring (1928, pp. 338–339) accepted Dall's synonymization of *Alabina* with *Finella*, but he (incorrectly) regarded the latter as an incorrect original spelling of *Fenella*, itself a junior homonym of *Fenella* Westwood, 1840 (Hymenoptera), and he thus used *Alabina* as a valid name, citing *Bittium cerithidioide* as type. In line with this earlier treatment of *Alabina*, Woodring (in Woodring et al. 1946, p. 68; name attributed to Woodring alone on p. 61) later established a new genus-group name *Elassum* with this comment: 'The new generic name *Elassum* is proposed for '*Bittium (Elachista)' californicum* (pl. 29, fig. 21). The preoccupied name *Elachista* was used inadvertently for that species. It is not congeneric with the Floridian and West Indian '*Bittium' cerithidioide*, which was intended as the type of *Elachista* and is the type of *Alabina*, proposed as a substitute for *Elachista*.'

6. The taxonomy of small cerithioids is still extremely confused, and this taxonomical confusion is exacerbated by the nomenclatural instability caused by uncertainty about the type species of Alabina. What is certain, however, is that Alaba cerithidioides Dall, 1889, and Bittium californicum Dall & Bartsch, 1901 (Fig. 1), are not congeneric and not even confamilial. Alaba cerithidioides is now considered to be a junior synonym of Finella dubia (d'Orbigny, 1840) in the family SCALIOLIDAE [formerly OBTORTIONIDAE], a synonymy that has been accepted in authoritative catalogues (e.g. Abbott, 1974, p. 108) and modern databases (e.g. Rosenberg, 2009; WoRMS 2015). Accordingly, Alabina is not in current use for western Atlantic species. Starting with Gripp (1909) and Bartsch (1911), Bittium californicum has been placed in Alabina by many authors working on East Pacific faunas, including Keen (1971), which remains the classic reference for the Panamic fauna, and has influenced to this day (e.g. Perilliat & Flores-Guerrero, 2011) acceptance of Alabina. Alternatively, Bittium californicum has been treated as a species of Finella by Abbott (1974, p. 108), followed by Turgeon et al. (1998) and at least one database (ITIS). However, Woodring et al. (1946) and J. McLean (pers. comm.) treated Elassum californicum as a species in the family CERITHIIDAE, an opinion with which we concur. Apart from californicum, the name Alabina as currently used for the East Pacific fauna includes species belonging to both families, including CERITHIIDAE (e.g. Alabina calena Dall, 1919), but mostly scaliolidae (e.g. Alabina excurvata (Carpenter, 1857), A. ignati Bartsch, 1911), based on examination of types held in the USNM.

7. Although the family name ALABINIDAE is based on a type genus with an overlooked type species designation, stability at the family level is not at stake: in the last decades, the subfamily ALABININAE was recognized as valid only by Ponder & Warén (1988, as a subfamily of CERITHIDAE; an opinion continued by Ponder &

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Fig. 1. A. Bittium californicum Dall & Bartsch, 1901. Figured holotype. USNM 162548. Dead Man's Island, San Pedro, California; B. Alaba cerithidioides Dall, 1889. Syntype. USNM 92725. U.S. Fisheries Commission. R/V Albatross, Stn 2619. North Carolina, S.E. from Cape Fear.

Bouchet, in Bouchet & Rocroi, 2005) and by Bandel (2006, as a subfamily of BITTIIDAE). Ponder & Warén did not state which species they considered the type of Alabina, but Bandel explicitly referred to 'Alabina cerithioides [sic] (= Finella dubia)'. When Alaba cerithidioides is regarded as the type species of Alabina, ALABININAE is a junior subjective synonym of SCALIOLIDAE and OBTORTIONIDAE, and thus unlikely ever to be used; when Bittium californicum is regarded as the type species of Alabina, ALABININAE is a junior subjective synonym of BITTIINAE and also unlikely ever to be used. 8. However, clarity and unambiguity are at stake at the genus level, because Alaba cerithidioides Dall, 1889, and Bittium californicum Dall & Bartsch, 1901, are not congeneric and not even confamilial. There can be no doubt that Dall's original intention had been to establish Elachista, and thus Alabina, with Alaba cerithidioides Dall, 1889, as type species. However, the earlier and certainly unforeseen, publication of the description of Bittium (Elachista) californicum Dall & Bartsch, 1901, formally made Bittium californicum the type species of Elachista by monotypy, and has been overlooked by most authors. Other than Houbrick (1993), who accepted Bittium californicum as the type species of Elachista and Alabina (and thus Elassum as an objective synonym), all 20th century authors, including Dall himself, have treated Alaba cerithidioides as the type species of Alabina. This includes the influential textbooks by Thiele (1929, p. 211) and Wenz (1940, p. 751). The fixation of Alaba cerithidioides as the type species of Alabina would leave Elassum as a potentially valid name for East Pacific species. The alternative (accepting the inadvertent fixation of

*Bittium californicum* as type species of *Alabina*) would perpetuate the use of a name with its historical burden of confusion: most species currently accepted as valid in *Alabina* are in fact neither congeneric nor confamilial with *Bittium californicum*, and would not remain classified in *Alabina* regardless. Because the case can be solved only by a Commission's ruling under the plenary power, it is brought to the Commission under Articles 65.2.2 and 70.2.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary power to set aside all fixations of type species for *Alabina* Dall, 1902 prior to designation of *Alaba cerithidioides* Dall, 1889 by Dall (1902);
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
  - (a) Alabina Dall, 1902 (gender: feminine), type species Alaba cerithidioides Dall, 1889, as ruled in (1) above;
  - (b) *Elassum* Woodring, 1946 (gender: neuter), type species *Bittium californicum* Dall & Bartsch, 1901 by original designation;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name Alaba cerithidioides Dall, 1889, type species of Alabina Dall, 1902;
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Elachista* Dall & Simpson, 1901, which is permanently invalid as a junior homonym of *Elachista* Treitschke, 1833.

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Comments on this case are invited for publication (subject to editing) in the *Bulletin*; they should be sent to I.C.Z.N., Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).